The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,869. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 52 0
including postage ..... „ 72 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Meadow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 50 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FERNANDEZ—July 31st, at Tellicherry, the wife of the Rev. J. Vincent Fernandez, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MICHAEL—MALCOLM—August 13th, at St. Peter's Church, Bombay, by the Revd. C. Aviet, Mr. Robert Michael, youngest son of the late L. J. Michael, Esq., to Regina, youngest daughter of the late M. Malcolm, Esq.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

COLLINGWOOD—LAWLESS—At St. John's Church, on the 3rd August, by the Revd. W. Crawford Bromehead, Carlton Collingwood, Esq., to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late J. S. Lawless, Esq., Asst. Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

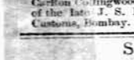
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain COTTER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on 15th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 500 tons, 180 H. P., Captain BETTS, will be despatched on the above voyage twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 25th September, touching at Muscat, Lingah, Bunder Bushire and Bunorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo, should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1030 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain PATERSON, will be despatched on the 15th instant for Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Nowrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam sailing, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Another steamer will be despatched on the above voyage on 1st September.

FOR CALCUTTA.

CALLING AT NARAKEL NEAR COCHIN.

THE A 1, Clipper Barque CAROLINE, Captain MICHISE, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, from London, Capt. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *John Mellmish*, from London.—are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand. Packages, for which Boats are not alongside when wanted, will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. He will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain of the *John Mellmish*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Remington will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

No. 88577 H & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Birkby*, from London, are informed that Packages for which Boats are not alongside as they come to hand, will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Dorman will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Birkby*.

Bombay, 10th August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Queen of the Clyde*, DAVIE, master, from London, are requested to send off Boats as soon alongside Ship to receive delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain DAVIE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for the Capt.

Bombay, 10th August 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half year which ended on the 30th June last, will be payable to the Proprietors of the above Company at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 15th September current.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th September 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, B. C. Mill Company.

Broach Lane, Bombay, 10th August 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and discharging all Debts contracted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of his affairs by Mr. GRANT up to the date of this Notification, and that all claims on the part of Creditors must be presented and filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.

The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the loan now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.

L. BOWRING, Commissioner.

Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received per the Overland, and also per the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mackintosh Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Jaconet Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

ON the 10th October next, the Chief Drawing commences of the guaranteed Brunswick Lottery, in which Prizes of 70,000 Florins, 35,000 fl., 17,500 fl., 14,000 fl., 10,500 fl., 8,000 fl., &c., must be gained, besides a premium of 165,000 fl. belonging to the last drawn Chief Prize, and thus 175,000 Florins in cash can be obtained. Almost the moiety of the Tickets must fetch the above chief prizes and an entire Ticket would cost £8, one half £4, and a quarter Ticket £2, which could be remitted in Bank-notes or Bills on London or Paris, &c. Any party favouring me with orders will in due time receive official drawing list, and prospectus, and be punctually and well served, to that I anticipate the pleasure of numerous commands.

A. GRUNEBAUM,
Chief Collector of the Brunswick Lottery, Schafergasse, 11, near the Zeil, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

MR. CHARLES JOSHUA SHAW is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Government Firewood, Cardies 16,570, more or less at the Khandee Station, G. I. P. Railway, will be put up to Auction at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on MONDAY the 15th August 1864.

STEWART St. J. GORDON, Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 30th July 1864.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—TENDERS FOR COAL.—Sealed Tenders for supplying 3,000 Tons Best Steam COALS, by the undersigned till 22nd instant.

No Tenders will be accepted unless made subject to the conditions proposed by the Company, written copies of which may be had on application at the Company's Office, Church Lane.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY ISLA, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th August 1864.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Tardeo, on SATURDAY the 3rd September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the Directors' Report with Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY ISLA, Secretary.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company,
Church Lane, Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10, ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of PESTONJEE JEVAJEE MEHOW, and CURSETJEE JEVAJEE MEHOW, in the firm of JEVAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, of Bombay, have ceased by Mutual consent on the 31st July 1864. All debts due to and by the firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE MEHOW, who will carry on the business under the same name and style of JEVAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, as before.

MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE.
PESTONJEE JEVAJEE.
CURSETJEE JEVAJEE.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the Erection of a Temporary Passenger Station Building between the Fanaikland and Reclamation Roads, Byculla.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, where also forms of Tender may be had, and on which forms only will Tenders be considered.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Temporary Station works," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 25th July 1864.

B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—To be let by Contract the Erection of Bridges and Approaches over the Railway near the Grant, Breach Candy, and Malabar Point Roads.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained, at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, where also forms of Tenders may be had and on which forms only will Tenders be received.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Bridges" will be received up to the 15th of August next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 23rd August 1864.

B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for Building Workshops to be erected on the site of the Company's Workshops near the Elphinstone road, Bombay, viz., Engine Pits, Coaling Platform, Water Tank House, Boundary Walls, and Offices. Further particulars of which may be had at the Resident Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, Parell Road, where also Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained and on which forms only will Tenders be considered.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works, Parell Shops," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 25th July 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the undersigned on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the following proposition:—

That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation of 1,000 new shares of Rs. 5,000 each; one of such shares to be offered at par to the registered Proprietor of each original share on the date of said meeting.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Power vested in them, by Resolutions passed at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India on the 6th June, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 9th July 1864, the Board of Directors have determined on issuing the New Shares of the additional Capital of Forty Lacs of Rupees at a premium of Twenty per cent., or Rs. 40 per Share. This sum, together with a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable on or before the 2nd day of September next, but it is optional with Shareholders to pay the premium and the full amount of the New Shares on that date, which payment will entitle Shareholders availing themselves of the option given, to participate in the dividend to be declared by the Bank for the current half-year ending 31st December 1864. Shareholders paying the premium and first Call only will entitle themselves to interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on the amount of such Call from the date of payment; and Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be charged on all calls and premiums unpaid on the 2nd September, until such rate shall be notified.

By order of the Board,
16th August 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble into minutes. Prevents acidity and wind. Sent free to India.

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

શ્રી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

श्री ओरियंटल शिपओनिंग असोसियेशन लिमीटड

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on every due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now Ready for Inspection. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with one winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Albests and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Psyche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of really good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

Portmanteaus in solid Leather and hair, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Jepanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

NOTICES.

WANTED A PRESS READER for this Journal. A liberal salary will be given to a competent hand. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W." care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Allottees and purchasers of Shares in the above named Company will please take notice that the Share Certificates are ready for issue.

It is requested that the Allotment Papers or Receipts may be endorsed to the effect that the holder has received a Share Certificate for each Share therein mentioned.

As regards the Shares purchased at Auction the Premium Receipt must be attached to the Receipts for the first Call.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from this date until the 8th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Rampart Row, 1st August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING & BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a third Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at its Offices on or before the 10th September next.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on all overdue Calls and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 20th instant, for Reclaiming Ground between the Wellington Pier and the Dock Yard.

Plans and specifications can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose Tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for rejection of Tenders.

J. A. ELLIS, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, 9th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE have retired from the Firm of EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Brothers, and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE of the said Firm have ceased from this day, the 11th August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said Firm and all Liabilities will be received and paid by the only remaining Partner, EDULJEE PALLONJEE, who will carry on the same business by the name and style of EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE.
DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE.
HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (3) two Free Women and Children.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3 three Ship's Boys & Cooks.

By order of the superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice do., three months, will on four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th July 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બુમબઈ જોઈન્ટ સ્ટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
R. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and Styles at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery put to work, and repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 8th instant, the Shops, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, Mr. G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee, Bombay, to sell the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for early sale*.

LIST OF GOODS.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c.—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Wines and Spirits; and many other Sundries.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be pressed entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The Bombay Branch of this Bank will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY the 15th instant, at their temporary Office, No. 31, Meadow Street.

12th August 1864. THOS. S. JONES, Agent.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Materials of the Government Buildings, known as "The Military Staff Buildings," in Church Street, Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd of September 1864.

The terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay Collector Office, 2nd August 1864.

PROSPECTUS.—THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital Ten (10) Lacs of Rupees in 5,000 shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase. Promoted and guaranteed by the "Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)*

The object for which the Company is established is to undertake the cultivation of Coffee and other Agricultural Produce on the West Coast of India.

The Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited) has the option of purchasing four valuable Coffee Estates on the Wynaad, at the price of sixty Lacs of Rupees and with satisfactory guarantees, and propose to transfer these Estates to the Company at the same price.

Of this sum, Rs. 2,10,000 or Rupees 42 a Share will be called up at once and the remainder within five years.

The Corporation will have a charge on the Estate for the unpaid Balance and interest at 9 per cent. until payment.

The Corporation will guarantee the Company a net return of 14 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 2,10,000 for the period of five years from the date of the incorporation of the Company and will by two half-yearly payments pay this sum to the Company annually.

The Corporation will provide for the management of the Estates during the five years over which its guarantee extends, and will supply the funds necessary for the purpose of properly working the same, and at the end of that term deliver over the Estates to the Company subject to usual wear and tear.

The Corporation will receive the produce of the Estates during these 5 years and will be entitled to retain an average of 15 per cent. per annum net on the purchase money for its own benefit.

If at the end of the term of 5 years the net returns from these Estates after paying all charges and disbursements have exceeded an average of 15 per cent. per annum on three Lacs, such excess, after deducting 2½ per cent. to be paid to the Manager, will be equally divided between the Corporation and the Company.

The above arrangements will give the Company a certain annual return on the Capital first paid up with a possibility at the end of five years of a handsome bonus and the absolute right to four Estates, which the Promoters anticipate will then give out large returns.

The Shares will be allotted at a premium of 5 per cent., and an allotment preference will be given to persons who on the day of allotment are registered holders of shares in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

All promises received will belong to the Corporation. The Corporation reserves the right of cancelling allotments, if all the Shares in the Company be not taken up.

Applications for Shares must be addressed to the Manager, Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

No application will be received after the 20th instant.

Bombay, 12th August 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

શ્રી ફીનનશીયલ આસોશીએશન આફ ઈનડી અને ચાઈના (લીમીટેડ.)

धि फीनेंशीयेल आसोशीयेशन आफ इंडीया आणि चायना (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Office of the Association in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following business will be brought before the meeting, viz.:—

1st. Proposal by the Directors that the Capital of the Association be increased from One Crore and 20 Lacs to 2 Crores and 40 Lacs by the creation of 30,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each; that such Shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 per Share to the holders of Shares in the Association on the day of the Meeting in the proportion of one new Share for each old Share; that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the reserved fund; that the holders of the new Shares be in the same position with regard to the profits arising subsequently to the said septennial period as the holders of the original Shares; and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up, and Rs. 100 per Share paid thereon in addition to the premium within 20 days from the date of allotment upon such terms as they think fit for the benefit of the Company.

2nd. The election of Directors in the room of the present Directors who will retire at that date in accordance with the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. Remuneration of Directors.

NOTE.—The Provisions of the Articles of Association do not admit of an Extraordinary General Meeting being held at an earlier date than that fixed by the above Agreement, and the Directors think it right to give the Shareholders as long notice as possible of their intention to propose an increase of Capital.

1st July 1864. RICHARD WILLIS, Chairman.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
HAVE NOW ON SALE

Brand's Crown Sherry, "AmontiIlado".....	30	Rs. p. doz.
Noilly, Pratt and Co.'s Vermouth...	18	„
Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy.....	34	„
Prince of Wales do. No. 1 quality.....	30	„
Do. do. do. 2 „ 2 „	24	„
Do. do. do. 3 „ „	20	„
Munn's Champagne, Quarts	40	„
Hollands Gin, in Square Bottles, at 18, 28 & 30		„
Sperm Candles, for Carriage and Table use, of a most superior quality, in lb. Packets.		
Steel's Marine and Yellow Soap, in Boxes.		
Salad Oil, in Pints and Quarts.		

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BALL POWDER, arrests these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for Europeans and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size thus—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain „	½ Abernethey.
Coffee „	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Deserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Macaroons.	German Rusks.
Pomeranian.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Sticks Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Golf Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejeeree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 4, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

*Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED a GODOWN KEEPER having experience in taking charge of General Hardware. Apply, by letter only, to "G. K.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day removed to the premises, No. 3, Hornby Row, next door to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, 15th August 1864.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA is open to receive Deposits for two years, and not exceeding five years, at seven per cent. per annum, Interest payable half-yearly.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—
Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "
When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard on the 18th August, 2 P. M., H.M.'s Brigantine "TIGRIS," Copper and Copper-fastened up to load line, Teak-built, with Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Tanks, Ballast, Fitting &c., as she stands on the day of sale.
For futher particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.
GEO. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 10th August 1864.

BRASS BELLS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—Ornamental Pillars and Lamps for Gas or Oil.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron.
Shortly expected to arrive two of Taylor's Patent Steam Travelling Cranes.
A new price list is now ready and will be forwarded on application to
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Mazgaul Mart, Boree Bunder.

Jules Mumm & Co's

THE Autograph Brand of the above well-known Firm is the first quality of their SPARKLING DRY CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for this Market, and shipped only to their Agents.
JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.,
Oak Lane. Sole Agents for Messrs. J. M. & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL S. S. COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Apollo Sareet, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—
1st.—To give the Report of the Directors for the year ending 15th August 1864.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix remuneration for the same.
By order of the Board of Directors,
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICE.—From and after the 20th instant Merchants having permanent deposit with the Custom House can pay Customs duties up to the amount of such deposit by Cheques upon the Bank of Bombay.
The Cheques must be made payable to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D., or bearer, and crossed "Bank of Bombay."
Cheques otherwise worded, or Cheques with erasures will not be received, and the Cheques to be used must be those printed and issued by the Bank of Bombay.
G. W. INVERARITY,
Commissioner of Customs.
Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 13th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the right of occupation of the Revenue Survey field, No. 22, situated in the Village of Underee, in the Salsette Talooka, of the Tanna Zillah, will be put up to Auction on TUESDAY the 16th August 1864, at the Collector's Office, Tanna.
This property consists of a hill, at the base of which are 340 fine old mango trees. It is an excellent site for a house, commands a fine view of the sea, is close to the high road to Ghorebunder and to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and about 4 miles from the Bandora and 3 miles from the Dhysar Stations. It measures 7 acres and 36 Goontas and is assessed at Rupees 24.
The Tallatee and Talookdar have been ordered to show the ground to all applicants.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 1st August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the undermentioned Goods shipped to order by Acton and Worthington, per *Gatineau*, from Liverpool, are requested to send their delivery orders to the undersigned for countersignature, and supply Boats at once to take delivery of the same, failing which, the Goods will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned :—

2 G R	5674 to 5680. 5554 to 58. 5625 to 29. 1/8. 3813 to 16. 4703 to 70. 5788 to 5826. 50. 50.	57 Cases Wine.
A W	1745. 7576. 7929. 7932. 7917 to 24. 7921 to 25. 1665 to 75. 7573 to 74.	24 " "
A H S	5511 to 13. 5457. 4925. 509 to 12.	7 " "
"	3 " "	Cheroots.
"	1 " "	Directions.

SOUZA, PINTO & Co., Agents Ship *Gatineau*.
Bombay, 13th August 1864.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

શરાવર શ્યાર સેમ્પરશ

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बंबे बांडेड वेरहाऊस कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Instalments with Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. shall have been paid in the Office of this Company on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

1st Instalment of Rs. 200 due on allotment.				
2nd	"	" 200	"	1st September 1863.
3rd	"	" 200	"	1st October 1863.
4th	"	" 300	"	10th June 1864.

Total Rs. 900 per Share.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 13th August 1864.

NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY next, the 17th of August, being COCOANUT DAY, the undermentioned establishments will be closed for business :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
H. J. PEEL, Sub-Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited)
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
D. MORRISON, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. PRING, Secretary.
For the Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank (Limited)
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Officiating Manager.
For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation,
E. LIVINGSTON Manager.
For the East India Bank,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 12th August 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
OFFICES,—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNSUGRIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE PESHOTUNJEE, Esq.
Current Deposits.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ..... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ..... ½ "
On delivering up Securities from safe cast by ½ "
Any further information as to the rules of business as may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 15th August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Co's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August at 7 o'clock A. M. An afterpacket will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Wednesday 17th ..... 6h. 24m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th ..... 10h. 19m. A. M.

Sept.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	15	Assumption of the V. Mary	5 43	6 26	9 0	9 27	6 43
Tues.	16	Jupiter sets at 11h. 6m.	5 43	6 25	9 57	10 16	6 42
Wed.	17	Saturn rises at 9h. 12m. A. M.	5 43	6 25	10 41	11 5	6 42
Thur.	18	Saturn sets at 7h. 7m. P. M.	5 43	6 24	11 26	11 49	6 41
Fri.	19	Uranus rises at 1h. 31m. A. M.	5 43	6 23	—	0 10	6 40
Sat.	20	Daybreak at 4h. 26m. P. M.	5 43	6 22	0 30	0 53	6 39
Sun.	21	St. Bernard.—13th Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 21	1 17	1 39	6 38

Moon's Age, 15 days.
Evening Gun-fire, 6h. 43m.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Aug. 2	KURRACHEE	Aug. 6
AGRA	July 30	LAHORE	Aug. 3
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 6	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	June 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Aug. 8
BANGALORE	Aug. 5	MALTA	July 23
CALCUTTA	Aug. 5	MEERUT	Aug. 6
CAPE	May 21	OUDH	Aug. 6
CEYLON	Aug. 1	PUNJAUB	July 30
COCHIN	July 26	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug. 6	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	July 19	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 23

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONE INTO MR. GEORGE WHITLEY.—All you say may be true enough, but we would rather not publish it. Try the *Times of India*.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

HOWEVER unconstitutional the conduct of the Government of Bombay may have been in requiring the Judges of the High Court to take part in the discussion of a Bill which has been for a whole year the subject of somewhat angry controversy in the Legislative Council and the Press, no one who feels an interest in the solution of the questions raised by the Time Bargains Bill can regret that an opportunity was thus given for the learning and ability of the Bench to be used in unravelling the perplexities and illustrating the principles of the law relating to wagers. As might have been expected, the Judges are unanimous in declaring legislation to be necessary for the purpose of amending Act 21 of 1848, which provides that no suit for the recovery of money won in a wager shall be entertained in any Court of Justice. That Act has been found to be defective, because it only prohibits and puts outside the pale of the law actions on direct wagering contracts, and is therefore evaded by the shroffs who are the agents for effecting such contracts indirectly. It was, of course, impossible for the Judges to refuse assent to the proposition that, to put a stop to these infringements of the spirit of the Act, collateral as well as direct contracts should be ignored by the Courts. They were not called upon to say whether the Act itself was or was not impolitic; only their attention was called to a defect in the law, and as lawyers they could not but advise that a remedy should be supplied such as is offered by the earlier Sections of the Time Bargains Bill. But with regard to the notorious 7th and 8th Sections of the Bill, which restore to the loser of a wager his footing in Courts of Law in order to enable him to recover from the shroff at any time within six months after the occurrence of the loss any sum of money deposited on account of the wager, even although the shroff may have previously paid over the money to the winner, there appears to be a remarkable division of opinion among the Judges. To Sir Matthew Sausse, conjointly with Mr. Justice Westropp, belongs the credit, such as it is, of having suggested this Bill; and they have obtained the somewhat hesitating support of Mr. Justice Forbes and Mr. Justice Newton to their cry of—The Bill, the whole Bill, and, nothing but the Bill. On the other hand, Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. Justice Erskine, Mr. Justice Couch, and Mr. Justice Tucker agree in condemning these two Sections not only as being inconsistent with the spirit of modern legislation, but as having a tendency to cause more immorality than they can possibly cure. Disregarding minor issues, we come at once to the question whether or not Sections 7 and 8 are in harmony with the laws against wagering of any civilized country. Now, on this point, Mr. Justice Westropp's very learned and elaborate minute contains not a single word in refutation of the precise and convincing statement of Mr. Justice Couch :—
"By the general rule of law a person who voluntarily and not under a mistake pays money "either by way of gift or in discharge of some "supposed obligation cannot recover it back. The "rule of the English law independently of statutes "which have been repealed, was long since declared to be that, where money was fairly lost "by gaming, it could not be recovered back, "both parties being equally delinquents; and "the repeal in England of the statute which "allowed the money to be recovered back affords, "I think, some argument against such being "made the law in Bombay. By the French law "the loser cannot recover what he has paid, "unless there has been fraud. (Civil Code, Book "3, tit. 12, ch. 1), and from an abstract of the "laws relating to gaming in different countries "laid before the Select Committee of the House "of Commons on gaming in 1844, upon whose "report the Acts 8 and 9 Vict. c. 109 was passed, it appears that this is also the law in "Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, and Sardinia, minority being also in Sardinia a ground for recovering back the money, in accordance with what was "the old French law. I cannot think that allowing the loser of a wager to recover back his "money within six months is likely to prove so "effective in repressing wagers upon the price of "the articles mentioned in Sections 7 and 8 as to "justify a departure from a rule so generally "adopted." These brief but irrefragable remarks contain the whole pith of the argument. Instead of attempting to reply to them, Mr. Justice Westropp contents himself with enumerating, after the example of Mr. Justice Couch, the countries in which the law is entirely different from that which the authors of the Time Bargains Bill wish to impose, and adding: "It appears that while almost all of the above "mentioned Codes deny an action to the winning, they do not concur in granting an action "to the losing gambler. The majority refuse "it. The first and most celebrated of those "Codes, that of Ancient Rome, the parent of "the best part of modern Codes, does grant "such an action. I trust that, in the diversity "of opinions existing upon this *casus questis*, "the Legislature of Bombay will adopt the "course likely to be most effectual in the suppression of a system of gambling which is "best described as the offspring of *la passion* "*du jeu* and *vaine rouzie avec la paresse*." Does not this read some thing like an appeal *ad misericordiam*? Mr. Justice Westropp candidly admits that the law of all the most enlightened nations of Europe is against him; but, with a touch of sentiment which does credit to his powers of advocacy if not to the clearness of his logic, he entreats the members of the Legislative Council to remember "Ancient Rome" and be stern in their reprobation of the awful vice of gambling. The appeal would, we may observe, have come with a better grace from one who had not, a few sentences before, sarcastically remarked, "Howsoever wide a scope Courts "of Justice may, in the absence of written Law, "give to such maxims, a Legislature is not "under any overruling necessity of suffering "itself to be led by any Latin sentence, howso-"ever venerable, into a course at once feeble "and impolitic." Adopting these very words, we would remind the Council that it is not under any overruling necessity of suffering itself to be led by a sentimental reverence for any Code, however ancient, into a course which is avowed to be inconsistent with the enlightened legislation of modern times. In no branches of law has greater progress been made since the Roman Code was given to the world than in those which relate to individual liberty and to freedom of trade; and we trust that the members of the Legislative Council have too much common sense to be led by Mr. Justice Westropp's sentimental eloquence into the error of preferring the practice in these matters of ancient Romans to that of modern Englishmen.

The advocates of the Bill, however, assert that they can make out a case for exceptional legislation on the subject of time bargains in cotton and opium, like that which was pleaded in justification of the Betting Houses Act in England. But they give us no facts; they only talk wildly about the immorality of illegitimate trading, and the mischief it does to society by tempting men to excessive and ruinous speculation and often to crime. It should never be forgotten that the burden of proof lies with the advocates of this measure. They are bound to show, not only that it may do good, but that the necessity for it is so absolutely overwhelming as to demand exceptional legislation. Obviously, such a state of things as would meet the requirements of the case cannot exist when at least one-half the mercantile community declare the Bill to be uncalled for and unwise. Moreover, Mr. Justice Westropp supplies no illustrations of the evil working of time-bargain speculation. He does not quote from the records of the Bankruptcy Court numerous cases in which the ruin of the bankrupts can be traced as certainly to the seductive agency of the shroffs as that of hundreds of clerks and shopmen in England was traced to the Betting Houses. He even shrinks from meeting fairly Sir Joseph Arnould's challenge to him to show that the position of the shroffs is not analogous to that of brokers and jobbers but rather to that of proprietors of hells and betting-houses in England. We may be sure that, if facts had been available to support his argument, Mr. Justice Westropp in the course of a diligent nine months' search would have found them; and, as none are forthcoming, the just inference is that his argument is unsound. It is, in truth, impossible for any thoughtful, intelligent merchant to affirm that the time-bargaining on cotton and opium which goes on in Bombay differs in kind or in degree from the time-bargaining on cotton and shares which is freely prosecuted on every exchange and bourse in Europe. Such speculations are everywhere incident to a prosperous state of commerce; and to endeavour to check them by passing a Bill which would degrade shroffs who lent money to time-bargainers of good credit to the level of gaming-house keepers would be a shortsighted act, worthy only of a Legislature unacquainted with the laws of political economy and with the customs of trade that obtain among civilized nations. We will conclude with a short extract from the admirable little book by Mr. Goschen, M.P. for the City of London, on "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges," which states in a clear and concise form the principle that guides the conduct of enlightened merchants with regard to matters of this sort. It will not be denied that what is known as the system of "accommodation paper" has done much more harm to commerce than time-bargains can ever do; yet here is what Mr. Goschen says of this system :—
"Great complaints have been made in the "Court of Bankruptcy, and in many quarters "where the force of such transactions is not "clearly understood, of what is called the system "of blank credits; in other words, the system "of drawing bills from abroad not representing "at the time any actual settlement of indebtedness. The reason may probably be that it is "easy to confound such bills with accommodation paper. Yet it is true that the "existence of these blank credits may serve a "legitimate and useful purpose, only requiring "to be most jealously, and even suspiciously, "watched. Those who are not versed in "the various details of international banking "transactions will have some difficulty in understanding how foreign bills, representing mutual "accommodation, and merely intended to raise "a fictitious capital during the time which the "bills have to run, may be distinguished from "bills drawn to anticipate actual transactions, "and to bridge over the interval which exists "between a season of importation and a season "of exportation. Yet to a certain extent it is "possible to do so, in the same way as the discounting establishments at home are able to "distinguish between legitimate and fictitious "inland drafts. *The system cannot be condemned "because it is often abused,—at all events not "until it becomes evident that the abuses which "follow in its wake are greater than the advantages "which it receives.*" These last words are precisely applicable to the system of buying and selling "for delivery," of which time-bargaining is merely an off-shoot.

LETTERS FROM A BOMBAY CLERK TO HIS FRIEND IN ENGLAND.

I.

Bombay, ——.

MY DEAR TONY,—You write to ask my advice whether you should accept a clerkship and promise of partnership which has been offered to you for your fourth son Bobby, in the celebrated Bombay firm of Punter, Hazard and Bragg. I should be almost inclined to think that your objections to so doing were urged in jest, did I not know how easily the good people at home are led by the nose in all matters Indian. You tell me that since W——n and yourself had quite made up your minds to give Bobby a chance of shaking the pagoda-tree, until you met with the letters of the Competition-wallah; that you have been shocked and horrified beyond measure at the descriptions there given of all Anglo-Indians, except those hedged about with the divinity of the Covenanted Civil Service; that Mrs. W. cannot think of allowing her beloved and innocent off-spring to become one of those perpetual damners of niggers, shooters of mild Hindoos without provocation, and tall rawboned ruffians so eloquently described by Mr. Broughton in his charming and truthful work upon India. Your wife, you say, expresses a good deal of pious and indignant surprise, that the earth does not open to swallow up all its monsters of iniquity, and wonders why, if I am not utterly lost, I do not instantly throw up my lucrative post in the house of Puffer and Smash in the cause of Humanity, Exeter Hall, and the Competition-wallah. Does she? Ha! ha! let me assure you, through your estimable husband, my dear Madam, that your sympathy is wasted and your fears are vain. Bobby may safely accept his good fortune, and journey hither: and for your satisfaction I may tell you that his estimable father is just about as likely to meet with innocent members of the Shoe-black Brigade strung up to every lamp-post on his road from the shady groves of the Evangelist to Mincing Lane, as Bobby to see any of the horrors depicted by Mr. Broughton, in Bombay. However neatly his cap may fit the Bengalees, we don't wear it here.

The fact is, my dear Tony, we Europeans occupy a very secondary position in this Presidency Town. We are unhoused, unhorsed, over-weighted, and over-ridden by gigantic Parsees, bloated Bunnias, Kojahs, Marwarrees, and fat natives of every colour, caste, and description. You see—Englishmen come to India, make a moderate fortune, and go home to enjoy it; but the blessed aborigines, staying here for ever, rolling the snowball of rupees over and over—putting by, burying, and never spending, till they are as rich as Rothschilds in the end (which has now come), get everything in their own hands. You must be aware that, according to an Englishman's idea of enjoyment, a native does not at all understand the art of enjoying money. It does not present to him the prospect of a country house, Continental tours, and a seat in Parliament and the Quarter Sessions. But still it cannot be denied that in the grandeur and gorgeousness of their houses, the splendour of their equipages, and the number of their servants, many of them contrive to make a pretty show enough. Fancy your Bobby, in the pride of his Griffinhood, d——g a native, and finding himself in the horrible position of a blasphemer of a Member of Council, a Judge of the High Court, or a millionaire share broker. Heaven and earth could come together in such an event. He must rather allow himself to be shuffled aside, to be shunted at and to get meekly out of the way, to be run over, if such is the will of Heaven, and to be snuffed out when and where Providence pleases.

And now you want to know something about Punter, Hazard, and Bragg, and what they are, and what kind of business they conduct; you say that you "cannot quite make them out." In that, my dear Tony, your are by no means singular. Their business, doubtless, extends over a wide range of subjects. They do a little banking, a little mangling, say: they will condescend to sell you a cake of soap, at the same time that they are risking hundreds of lacks in their great Marine Balloon Association. Their transactions are like the elephant's proboscis, which can with equal facility pick up a pin and uproot a tree. Like most of our modern houses here they were made by cotton a few years ago. They are mushrooms of the largest order of fungi, and immensely rich of course. Punter is the perpetual chairman of the "Great Bore Company," formed to bore through the earth to the Antipodes. Everybody is of opinion that this is a most desirable scheme, and that it never could have answered unless Punter had taken it up. Punter has received great credit for his enterprise, and many people are of opinion that the work will soon be commenced. Hazard is at present doing some work for a foreign potentate (it is whispered the Great Khan of Tartary): he is consequently a good deal absent from Bombay, when he returns great results, but as is not yet known exactly what, are expected. He has met with a good deal of commendation of late, from a patron of the press, for his honourable conduct and public spirit, and there are those who think he has deserved it. It is not exactly known what position Bragg occupies in the firm. He has met with reverses in his time, who but he. His honoured name is not unknown to the columns of the *Gazette*: but misfortunes of that character rather serve a man here, especially if he goes into the newspaper line. At present he is principally employed in promoting Companies, which I have no doubt answers his own ends. Being, however, a little unpopular through the dissatisfaction of society with his allotment of the shares of the Jerusalem and Madagascar Joint Stock Street Railway Omnibus Scheme, he has just now retired to a hill station to recruit his health. When I say society, you must understand that I mean society in its broadest sense, not the mercantile and commercial interest only. We all speculate here, from the god-like Secretary to the humble ghorawalla. Your pampered menial expects a share or two in the scheme you promote; your butler is deep in the share list, and sometimes a condescending Director gives his coachman a lift on to the box of fortune. In this state of things you may imagine that the social atmosphere is deeply impregnated with a strong commercial spirit. In fact the share list forms the staple subject of conversation, with an occasional variation to the staple of cotton. Ordinary forms of greeting are superseded; and the lively clerk, instead of the poke in the ribs, and genial greeting of civilized intercourse, meets his friend with "How much have you sunk in the 'Great Gulfs' ?" or "How low are the 'Bottomless Pits' going ?" Ladies discourse the fluctuations of the share market at morning calls, and every dinner table is a stock exchange in microcosm. Babies suck in time-bargains with their wetnurses' milk. And the wailing infant is no longer soothed with the legendary lore of the nursery, but with rhymes more adapted to the spirit of the age; so that, instead of the mystic poetry of our youth, they are fed with the literature of precocious gambling, as

> Rock a bye baby, on the tree top,
> When money's easy—shares will go up,
> When money's tight—the market will fall,
> Down will come Banks and Back Bays and all!
>
> Baby baby Bunting,
> Father's gone a hunting,
> He's gone to buy a Back Bay share—
> And make his Baby Bunting heir.
>
> Ba! ba! Black sheep! got you any shares?
> Yes master that I did, three "Back stairs,"
> One for my landying—one for my pen,
> One for defending the noblest of men!

With these specimens of our Bombay Minstrelsy, my dear Tony, I must conclude this very long letter. In the course of our future correspondence (which now that you have, after an interval of so many years, reopened for reasons of your own, I hope you will continue,) I will let you a little further into the secrets of our Bombay sayings and doings. Adieu for the present: love to Bobby!—Yours truly,

CLEMENT GOODCHILD.

P. S.—I open my letter to tell you that Punter, Hazard, and Bragg have stopped payment. There is great consternation and excitement! Alas poor Bobby!

THE NURSERY TALES OF EUROPE AND ASIA.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

TAKING the supernatural tales of Asiatic races, we shall find among them two very distinctly marked classes; one class dealing with ordinary giants alone, who appear wherever we find an Indo-European population; the other full of demons of particular kinds, each system having its appropriate nomenclature, Juins, Ifreets, &c., as in the *Arabian Nights*, and Rachshases, Pisaches, Betals, as in tales peculiarly Indian. Another remarkable distinction is, I think, invariably observable between these two classes of stories. In the former class we find no traces of the religions element, no indications of the notion of a power of light warring with powers of darkness. The main idea characterising them is that of cunning contending successfully against might; man outwitting monsters of superior physical strength, and often endowed with supernatural charms, by the force of his greater knowledge. We find nothing in them about any assistance given by the Dicty; neither piety, nor religious formulas, nor invocations, exercise any influence in effecting the destruction of these monsters; nor does there appear in them the notion that the giants were in any way servants of the powers of darkness. In the other class, on the contrary, we find underlying everything a religious element involving the idea of the antagonism of good and evil; the dualism, in fact, which is the basis of the Zoroastrian system. The Juins, the Ifreets, the Rachshases, the Pisaches, are all servants of the Evil One in some shape or other; all enemies of the Good Power; and they are usually overcome by divine knowledge or assistance. Moreover, in the former class of stories we find the race of giants much the same sort of creatures in every country; while in the latter class there are different supernatural beings for different creeds, some of them elaborately classified, and all possessing different attributes. I conclude from this that the simple *giant* stories are the more ancient, belonging to the primeval land of the Aryans, and the demon stories of modern date, invented or elaborated by emigrated Aryans in their new abodes, and under the influence of new religious beliefs. I am inclined to think that the Juins and Ifreets belong to the Zoroastrian, as the Rachshases and Pisaches to the Hindoo, or perhaps to some aboriginal Indian system, and that the stories of the *Arabian Nights* are in their origin mainly not Arabic, but Median, or Persian. Still I have yet obtained no clear evidence of what was the nature of Zoroastrian nursery tales; and I have met with no relics of what I could believe to be pure Arabian story, those "tales of the olden time" which Mahomed "liked to hear," which I should expect to find tainted with Sabean mythology.

It is certain that Juins and Ifreets were believed in by Semitic races before the Moslem period. Mahomed was accused by the Quoreshites of being possessed of a Juin on account of his epilepsy; and it is this idea which is the origin of the Arabic, *majuin*. Ancient Hebrew literature contains allusions to Juins. Without a comparison of indubitably ancient Persian tales, I cannot form a confident opinion whether these creatures belonged originally to the Zoroastrian, or to some Semitic system. I should like to learn something of the simple nursery tales current among the Parsees.

Now, if it is the case, as I believe it to be, that the giant stories are the more ancient of these two classes, dating from a period antecedent to the Aryan migrations, we should expect to find, throughout the countries inhabited by Aryan populations, a greater likeness among them than among the other class. That some likeness should exist, however, even among the tales of the latter class, is no more than might be expected, as they may have absorbed old materials. On examination of the nursery stories of the Hindoos, the Arabs, the Teutons, and the Celts, we do find less likeness in those containing particular kinds of supernatural agents, and more likeness in those embracing the more general ideas only, whether of giants, or fairies, or magic. It would be rash for me to generalise, as I am only on the threshold of the investigation; but I throw out, merely as suggestions, what opinions at present strike me, knowing that I shall be the gainer by anything that can be brought forward in contradiction of them. As to stories of a purely domestic nature, they may be among either the most ancient or the most modern; and comparison is the only safe guide.

If there is any truth in the conclusion that the giant stories belong to the pre-migration period, and are part of the original traditions of the Aryan race, the theory that these giants represent the primitive races, driven before them by that race in their migrations, falls to the ground. I do not, in fact, think that this theory can be maintained; for, if the giants of Celtic story are reminiscences of such races encountered in Western Europe by the Celts, the Teutonic giants of such races similarly encountered by the Teuton stream of migration in Central and Northern Europe, and the giants of Indian story, of aboriginal races encountered by that branch of the Aryan race which occupied Hindoostan, then all these stories must have arisen equally in all the distant countries to different parts of the world, and under diverse circumstances; and we should naturally expect them to exhibit widely different features, instead of the remarkable likeness that actually pervades them. In the traditions of many nations we do, in fact, find reminiscences of contact with aboriginal races, as in the Hindoo records of the battles of Ram and Ravana, and the Latin stories of the Cyclops, who lived in caves and fed on human flesh; but these are not the simple giant stories, and are not characterised by the same similarity of feature. It may be that the giants of the nursery tales are purely mythical; but, if they represent a race that really existed, then the Aryans must have already come in contact with that race in the regions of Central Asia, before their separation, and carried them with them wherever they went. At the same time they may have encountered the same, or a similar race, in the countries to which they migrated a race of primeval men little better than the Gorilla, of great physical strength and inferior intellect, inhabiting caves, forests, and mountain fastnesses, and unacquainted with the arts of civilised life;—a race whose arms were clubs and weapons of stone, speaking a half inarticulate language, traditions of which are not wanting in the tales referred to, feeding on human flesh, or supposed to do so, and blessed, or supposed to be blessed, with nostrils acute in detecting the odour of human blood. The Indian giant cries "Maunkh gaud! Maunkh gaud!" The English giant "Fi, fo fum; I smell the blood of an Englishman."

We must be particularly careful to guard against setting down a story as modern, simply because we find in it some modern furniture. *Cinderella or the Glass Slipper*, for instance, which is indubitably an Aryan story of the pre-migration period, would by the operation of such a rule of criticism be assigned to a time posterior to the invention of glass. There are innovating, as well as conservative, tendencies at work, and, strange enough, oral transmission is more conservative than writing. One of the most powerful of these innovating tendencies is religion. In adopting a new faith, a people must either entirely cast away its old traditions, or dress them of much of their clothing, and redress them; for these traditions are generally deeply imbued with their religious notions. The former course would involve too great a sacrifice of deeply-rooted feelings; so the latter compromise is generally adopted as an easy method of doing homage to their new, without entirely giving up their old ideas. It is thus that in these tales we find the powers of nature becoming heathen Gods, and heathen Gods, in their turn, assuming Christian, or Mahomedan clothing, the development of popular tales following the natural course of the development of religious faith.

What was the religion of ancient Iran? There can be little doubt that it was what I believe to have been the primitive form of all religion, a worship of the powers of nature; a religion subsequently developed first into monotheism, and afterwards into systems of polytheism presenting different features among different offshoots of the parent race—one system among the Norsemen, another among the Greeks, another among the Hindoos. Whether the Aryan faith had reached the monotheistic stage before the migration period, it is difficult to determine. It is an interesting question, and one on which these popular tales may throw light. That the polytheistic stage of faith was developed after the migrations admits of no doubt; for it is the polytheistic, which we find to be the differential element in the various systems of the Indo-European races.

When we get several versions of the same story, we should first consider the known circumstances connected with their transmission, which may have led to innovation in matters of detail, to mutilation, or to elaboration. This story of *Cinderella or the Glass Slipper* is not an uninstructive one for comparison of different versions. With the English version I presume my readers to be generally acquainted. The Gaelic and Indian versions I give below; and it will be seen that the Indian agrees in part of the story, and some of the details, remarkably with the Gaelic, and in the other part of the story, and some details, as remarkably with the English, version.—The Gaelic and Indian versions both agree in describing the slipper, or, as the latter has it, the clog, as of gold, and not of glass, as in the English. The English version is the most, and the Gaelic the least, elaborate of the three. Indeed, we probably have not the old English version at all, and the extraordinary elaboration of that which is current probably dates from its becoming part of written literature. If the condition of the Aryan race in Central Asia was progressive during the period that intervened between their first and their last migrations, the state in which we find the Gaelic and the Indian versions respectively, neither of which versions appears to have been much tampered with, seems to indicate that the Celtic was anterior to the Indian migration. Philology leads to the same conclusion. Both these versions have been preserved orally. If we could get at equally honest evidence of what the form of the English version was in the Saxon period, we should probably have in it the means of judging whether the Teutons or the Indians first migrated from the great fatherland. J. W. F.

HINDEE VERSION OF THE STORY OF CINDERELLA.

(Translated from the Mouths of the People.)

ONCE upon a time there lived a man and his wife, who had been married many years, but were childless. Upon a day among days the woman bought a cow, and vowed that, if she had a child, the cow should nurse it. It so happened that in due time the woman gave birth to a daughter, and the same day the cow calved: so the woman kept her promise, and gave her infant to the cow to suckle; and the cow continued to give the child milk after she had grown up.

When this little girl was nine years old, her mother died.

Now there lived in the neighbourhood a widow, who also had an only daughter; and with this widow's daughter the little girl used to go to play, and the widow would pet and caress her. For a long time things went on thus, till one day, as the widow was combing the little girl's hair, she said, "How happy we should all be, if your father were to marry me! I should then take so much care of you, and love you more and more." Then the little girl said she would tell her father; but, when she went home, the matter slipped out of her mind. In this way, whenever the little girl went to the widow's to play, the widow would ask her whether she had told her father, but she always had to say that she had forgotten it. Thus many days flew by. At last one day, the widow said, "My daughter, you never recollect to tell your father what I say; to-day I will tie a piece of cotton on your finger, that when you go home you may be reminded of it." She then tied a piece of cotton round the little girl's finger. When the little girl had reached home, and was playing with her father, she saw the thread on her finger, and remembered what the widow had said. Then she told her father how the case stood, that, whenever she went to the widow's house to play, the widow would beg her to try and persuade him to marry her; and she said a great deal for the widow, and told her father how she loved and petted her, and how happy she should be if he married her. But her father said, "Child, you know nothing of such matters; you are still very young, and, if I marry, your step-mother will cause you much trouble and treat you unkindly." But the little girl would not hear this and never ceased to urge the widow's suit. For a long time her father did not yield; but at last he consented, and married the widow. At first her new mother continued to show the little girl the same affection as before; but after a time she began to treat her cruelly, and in every thing to prefer her own daughter. This went so far that she made the little girl a perfect slave, setting her to do all the drudgery of the house, and beating her mercilessly without provocation; and, as she was plump and fair to look upon, the woman grew jealous of her for her own daughter, and began to starve her, and send her out all day to graze the cows without food. But the cow that had nursed her used to call her, and give her her fill of milk to drink, so that she kept as plump and fair as ever, whatever the woman would do. When the woman saw that her step-daughter continued to thrive as well as ever though she gave her little or nothing to eat, she was vexed and perplexed beyond measure, and determined to find out what it was she lived upon. So she sent her daughter to watch her in the fields, when she took out the cow to graze, and see what it was she ate. The woman's daughter followed the little girl

Raj still advising submission, and an apology for the treatment of the Envoys, but denying the possession of any slaves or prisoners taken from British territory. The Toungoo Penlow, however, is still for war; he opposes the peace party and counsels resistance, accusing Cheboo Lama of being at the bottom of all the mischief, and saying that his plan was to lead the British into taking Bhootan, and treating the Chiefs and Rajas as the Kings and Rajas of Hindoostan have been treated. The British wish to obtain lands for tea, and coffee, and cotton, but Bhootan cannot be taken. The Shasters have prophesied that it must remain independent always. The Dharma and Deb Raj, notwithstanding this, have resolved on not ...ting their apology.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 13TH AUGUST.

French Steamer *Cambodo* sailed for China.
Steamer *Clive Alpine* sailed for Calcutta.

COCONADA, 13TH AUGUST.

Steamer *India* sailed for Vizagapatam.

MADRAS, 13TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Orient* from Calcutta anchored.

MADRAS, 14TH AUGUST.

Steamer Peguan from Calcutta anchored.

CALCUTTA.

12TH AUGUST.

Government Paper, Four per cent., 8 to 81 discount.
Five per cent., 11 to 14 premium.
Five and half per cent., 9 to 94 premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 11d.
Freights to London, dead weight, £1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Jute, £3 15s. to £4. 2s. 6d.
Seeds, £4.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs., 40 inch, Rs. 11-4 to Rs. 11-6 per piece.
Mulmulams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs., 32 inch, Rs. 4-9 to Rs. 4-13 per piece.
Malt Twist, number 40, good seconds, 11 annas 6 pice to 11-8 annas per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, dull.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Caravar, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin and Colombo, per steamer *Arabia*, will be closed to-day at 10 A.M.

THE Municipal Commissioners have received from England 670 casks of Disinfecting Powder and 11 casks of Soap, the greater portion of which is landed and stored.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.—The appointment of Master of the Strangers' Home, we understand, is to be conferred on a person by the name of Speed, at present a jailor in the House of Correction.

WE hear that Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee, an Interpreter of the High Court, is a candidate for the Fourth Magistracy. Mr. Cursetjee, we are informed, is well acquainted with the Zillah Regulations.

WITH the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that the Indulgence of joining their corps at the public expense, is conceded to all young Officers on their first appointment to New Line Regiments.

THE nominees of the Judicial Reform Committee, which sat at Poona for some days, during a fortnight ago, has completed their business. The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker was the President of the Committee.

BOMBAY was visited on Saturday night with a series of heavy squalls rarely experienced at this period of the monsoon. A large cargo boat was sank at the Apollo Bunder; but we did this no further casualties have come to our notice.

NOTHING has yet been settled as to who is to succeed Mr. Broughton as General Manager of the G. I. P. R. during that gentleman's absence. The announcement in *Saturday's Gazette* that Mr. Hoare, the Secretary, had been appointed, was prematurely made.

WE understand that Government have resolved to extend the term for the sale of the land on the Esplanade on building leases, from 99 to 999 years. The sale of the first lots to take place by public auction within about three weeks or a month from this date.

A WARNING to BUGGYWALLAS.—A hack buggy driver, named Saidu Jan Shaik Hoossein, was fined in the sum of twenty rupees by Mr. Brown on Saturday last, on a charge of having tortured his horse along the Pydhonie Road.

NO successor to Mr. W. B. Mulock, Assistant Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, has been as yet appointed. It is believed that the situation will be conferred on a Civil Servant. The nomination rests with the Chief Justice.

...Nasiban C. Co. ship *Sailor Prince*, ... and the ordinance of orders was sentenced to four ... imprisonment, and to lose two days' pay for each day's refusal to duty. In defence he said he had shipped as cook, and would not do seamen's duty.

THE steamer *Yu-Pang-Nyo*, Captain G. Grindlay, which left this port on Saturday last for China, &c., carried 2344 chests of Malwa opium and the following passengers:—Captain Blair; Mr. A. Grainger; Mr. Joseph; Mr. Abraham; Mr. Dooray; and Mr. Casson.

THE *Feroze*, Bombay Marine Steamer, is being got ready in the Bombay docks to proceed to Suez to take Lady Lawrence and family round to Calcutta in November next. The *Feroze* will then remain at Calcutta for general service, but more especially as a troop-ship between Calcutta and Burmah.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Aden*, J. Bird, Commander, which left yesterday for China, &c., carried 666 chests of Malwa opium and the following passengers:—*For Singapore*—David Mahomed. *For Hongkong*—Mr. J. W. Laughlin. *For Hongkong*—Mr. E. Nowroji. Mr. Jamsetjee Byramjee; Mr. F. Cowasjee; and Abdoola Moosa.

WE understand that in consequence of the late disastrous explosion at Mazagon the residents of that locality have determined to prefer a private indictment against Messrs. Nicol and Company to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. They have already obtained the opinion of counsel, eminent in the law, on this matter.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Ignacio Francis Dias has been committed, by Mr. F. F. Brown, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having committed the theft of a currency note for one hundred rupees, the property of one Jackey Dias, head butler in the service of Mr. George Scott, Collector of Bombay.

LANCE Corporal Thomas Davies, seamen of the ship *Scotland*, have are sentenced to ten weeks' hard labour for desertion. They had been refused their discharge upon which they said they wished to see a Magistrate; permission being given, they went on shore, and did not return until brought by the police.

THOMAS Mc SHEEHAN, of the ship *Carioca*, was taken on board from jail on Saturday morning, where he had been for refusal of duty, and still refusing to turn to, he was brought on shore again. He said he wished to join a man-of-war. His Worship ordered him to be taken on board a man-of-war in order to ascertain if they would accept him.

THE *Telegraph*, a steamer belonging to the Coast and River Company, was hauled out of the Government Dock on Friday last, after having received a thorough overhaul. The *Ithaca*, *Johnston Castle*, and *Tilly* are also undergoing a similar process, so that when the season opens they will be in thoroughly efficient order, and will undertake quick rapid runs between the various ports up and down the Coast.

MR. BATEY, Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, has presented a petition to his employers, praying, in consideration of Mr. Turner's duties of Overseer of Roads and Buildings, Mr. Burke having had five years' experience of this duty is in every sense well qualified for the appointment, and will, we have no doubt, give satisfaction to his employers and the public. Mr. Batey's judicious promotion will, we hope, be an incentive to others to exert themselves in the discharge of their duties for the public weal.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A guard on the G. I. P. Railway named Long met with a frightful accident on Friday evening last while at the Coorla Station. As the train was about to start, he, by some mischance, slipped from his ... and the wheel of a carriage passed over his right arm, inflicting terrible injury. He was removed to the European General Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the injured limb at the shoulder. As he is a strong and healthy young man it is expected he will recover.

The following advertisement appears in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 13th inst.:—

INSOLVENT ASSIGNMENT.—TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. CHARLES WHITLEY, lately a Clerk in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and now Secretary to the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited), is not the Author of "King Lear," "Lady Audley's Secret," or the article on "Witnesses to Character" which appeared in a recent number of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Bombay, 12th August 1864. By order.

We may supply the answer of the intelligent public. It is, Who on earth supposed he was?

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held in the Marine Battalion Lines on Saturday last, the 13th instant, before John Connon, Esq., Coroner of Bombay, to enquire into the cause of death of one Ranjee Mahadjee, a boat maker, who was found lying dead with his throat cut and a razor in his left hand inside a room in a house situated in the Lines. From the evidence of the wife of the deceased and two other witnesses residing in the same house, it appeared that the deceased was much troubled in mind on account of being involved in debt; and from the *post mortem* examination made by Dr. Hyslop, he was of opinion that the wound on the throat, which caused death, might have been inflicted on himself by the deceased. The Jury accordingly returned a verdict, "That deceased committed suicide by cutting his throat."

THE WEATHER AND THE STREETS.—The weather during the past week has been very seasonable, and it is impossible to find fault with the way in which the water has been laid on, without any assistance from the Vehar Water Works Committee, which the Bench of Justices has always postponed the appointment of. We regret to say that our encomium must end here; and that the Municipal Commissioners must bear the brunt of the sublunary discomfort attendant on these recent heavy rains. The streets have been, during the last week, in a most disgraceful state, owing to bad drainage, and the accumulation of mud, which it was the duty of the Municipal officers to remove. The state in which the principal streets of the Fort have been in during the last week has never been surpassed, as showing the utter inefficiency of the Scavenging Department.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR ELEPHANTA.—It is reported that an accident, attended with the loss of three lives, took place on Monday or Tuesday last in Bombay Harbour, by the upsetting of a boat. It appears that the unfortunate people, being late for the steamer that usually plies between this and the island of Elephanta in conveying employes in the service of Messrs. Nicol & Co., proceeded in a dinghy, which was in charge of one of the deceased men named Richardson. Instead of taking the boat to the usual landing place, he deviated from his course and took it a short distance from it, the wind and current being strong at the time, sent the boat on to a rock and capsized her. Assistance being quickly rendered, the whole of the crew, with the exception of the unfortunates, were landed in safety at Elephanta. No tidings have yet been gleaned as to what has become of the bodies.

THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.—We complained in our last issue that the last mail had brought us no later overland papers than those of June 27. To our surprise those of July 4 came to hand on the 4th instant, bearing the Bombay postmark of July 27. On their receipt we addressed the Postmaster at this station for an explanation, to which we deemed ourselves entitled, as to the delay that had attended the transmission of these papers, and in reply we promptly received such information as exonerates the Kurrachee Post Office from all blame whatever in the matter. No less than forty overland papers, which should have come by the mail steamer for residents in this place, were detained in Bombay and did not reach this till Tuesday, the ... We know ... the only sufferer from somebody's gross negligence in Bombay, for several friends had companies to us of precisely the same grievance, and now, in common with the public, they have the reason of it all before them. It is not unfair to suppose that residents in other parts of Sind have been subjected to the same vexatious delay. Besides the notice we are now taking of this neglect, we wrote to Dr. Impey yesterday, reporting the circumstance, so that the public may be spared a repetition of this fine freak.—*Sindian.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "DHOLLERAH."—The first of the Iron Ship Company's vessels, the *Dholleral*, arrived on Saturday last, after a splendid run of 82 days, from the Clyde. She is undoubtedly one of the finest vessels in the harbour. Her length is 205 ft.; Breadth 32 ft.; depth 29 ft.; Builder's Tonnage 1,125; and Registered Tonnage 1,006. She is fitted with steel yards, topmasts, lower masts, and bowsprit; has a full poop, with excellent accommodation for at least twelve passengers. Her 'tween decks are 7 ft. 6 in high, and admirably adapted for carrying troops. In addition to this she is fitted with every modern appliance that ingenuity could devise for lessening labour, and altogether the *Dholleral* reflects the highest credit both on Messrs. Connell of Glasgow, her builders and our well known friend Captain Johns, who superintended her fitting out. Captain Starkie, her Commander, is by no means satisfied with the run he has made, and states confidently the vessel is able to make the voyage in 70 days. He experienced nothing but light winds the whole way out; the ship's bottom, moreover, was very dirty before starting, as she had lain some three month's in the Clyde after leaving the docks. Eighty-two days from the Clyde may be considered equivalent to 78 days from Liverpool or *London*, and this certainly is no mean achievement. The total cost of the *Dholleral* was £20,000. The *Comptah*, a similar vessel to the one under notice, and belonging to the same Company, is expected to arrive in about ten days.

The Iron Ship Company have reason to congratulate themselves on the success attending the launch of their fleet, and it is to be hoped the same good fortune may attend their other vessels. A prettier ship, or one better equipped than the *Dholleral*, never entered Bombay harbour.

A NEW weekly journal, named the *Madras Review*, is announced. The prospectus says:

"Madras, though one of the largest cities in the Empire, does not possess a journal to pander to the more careful thought and higher literary power that cannot find a place in the daily newspapers, but in which the Presidency is by no means deficient. The many valuable works written and edited in the Madras Presidency prove this no other presidency so much literary energy of so high a character, and yet, owing to the want of a high class weekly journal in which the deliberate opinion of thoughtful men might reach the world, the Presidency appears the most backward of all the larger provinces of our Indian Empire.

"With the view of remedying this evil, it is intended to establish a first class political journal, which shall fully represent the opinions of the educated portion of the community. To render it worthy of support, a staff of the ablest writers in the presidency has been engaged each of whom will write upon the subject with which he is most familiar.

"The *Madras Review* will ... ently and ... defend the interest ... rprise, since it is the vast expansion of western ... the future activities of India. Though it will generally support government in its endeavours to benefit the Hindoos, it will be uncompromising in opposing jobbery of all kinds, whether to the injury of the Army, or the Civil, Medical, and Uncovenanted Services.

The *Madras Review* will support all measures calculated to redeem India from its humiliating dependence upon an experienced and practically irresponsible home Parliament. Such will be a glorious day for the greatness must come out of itself and not to be thrust upon it from without. To assist its development, the *Review* will maintain fully dissent, without fear of consequences, political evils and proposed improvements, irrespective of vested rights or antiquated custom."

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	BYCULLA.		FORT.		COLABA.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Aug. 7th	0	6	0	0	0	9
„ 8th	0	55	0	15	0	11
„ 9th	0	0	0	0	0	29
„ 10th	0	8	0	16	0	4
„ 11th	0	52	1	5	0	6
„ 12th	1	41	0	68	0	26
„ 13th	1	73	2	77	1	36
For the week	4	35	4	81	2	21
Previously registered	40	17	44	72	27	93
Total Fall	44	52	49	53	30	14

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 31st July.)

COLLECTORATE OF SATTARA.—It appears that during the fortnight under report the fall of rain was general and favourable, and the work of sowing, jaigee and the transplanting of rice crops was completed. The plant that had sprung up were in good condition in all the districts, excepting some parts of Sattara, Wasc, and Khanapoor Talookas, in the first two of which they suffered from excessive rain, and in the third from drought. The state of public health was good, but in some districts cholera and fever were slightly prevalent.

POONA.—From the weather report of this Collectorate we glean that during the fortnight under report heavy showers have fallen in the Talookas of Khed, Mawal, Haveli, and the western villages of Joonere. The young crops are thriving. In the Poorandhur, Talpul, Bheemthurry and eastern villages of the Joonere Talookas, the fall of rain has been very partial. The sowing operations are however in progress. In the Indapoor Talooka rain is much required. With the exception of the Pabul Talooka, in which fever is reported to have made its appearance, the rest of the Collectorate is free from disease.

EXPERIMENTS IN COTTON GROWING.

The following have been placed at the disposal of the Press by the Chamber of Commerce:—

H. BROOKE, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—We enclose a copy of a letter ... by Mr. John Fleming to the Cotton Supply Association, with details of some interesting experiments in the improved cultivation of native Compta cotton, as compared with the ordinary mode of cultivation as followed by the ryots in the Southern Mahratta Country; and which will doubtless be interesting to the Members of the Chamber of Commerce. We also enclose extract from a letter from Messrs. Nicol Duckworth and Co., Liverpool, in reference to a sample of yarn spun from Broach cotton grown in the Dharwar districts, from seed distributed by us and cultivated in the ordinary way. The cotton from which this yarn was spun was sold in Liverpool on the 26th April at 23d. per lb. The quotation for "fair" Broach being 21d. and "fair" Dholleras 21½d. per lb.—We are Sir, your obedient servants,

V. NICOL & Co.

Leadenhall Street, London, 5th Dec. 1863.

DEAR SIR,—The samples of cotton handed to you, and referred to in your note of the 2nd instant, are of the description commonly known as Compta, and represent some cotton which was grown for me as an experiment in the neighbourhood of Dharwar. Strange though it may appear, many, and amongst those men of considerable experience, have denied the possibility of improving the system of cotton cultivation pursued by the Indian ryot, alleging that it is better adapted to the peculiarities of the country, its soil and climate, than any other, and that, neither an increase of yield, nor any improvement of quality can be looked for from a change. Holding a totally different opinion, my object in making the experiment referred to was to obtain facts bearing on the question, and the result is so satisfactory, and has, in my opinion, so important a bearing on the subject of cotton supply from India, that I venture to submit a somewhat detailed account of the experiment. Messrs. Robertson and Everitt, who were established in the Southern Mahratta country as cotton Agents, very kindly undertook to conduct the experiments for me, and having considerable experience as agriculturists, and being themselves interested in the subject, it would have been difficult to have placed it in better hands. Their successors, Messrs Robertson Brothers, report on the 4th June last the result of the experiment as follows: "The experiment was conducted on 33 acres of land, 22 of which were ploughed with an English plough, harrowed, manured, and drilled according to the English system. The 11 acres were ploughed and prepared precisely after the native fashion. The produce of the 22 acres was 387 maunds of 28 lbs. each, and of the 11 acres 73 maunds; or 17½ maunds per acre as the produce of the 22, and 6¾ maunds per acre of the 11 acre field. The result would have been much more satisfactory, but unusually heavy rains prevailed throughout the Southern Mahratta Country just at the time when cotton was ripening, and a very large number of the pods never ripened at all. The heavy rain took more effect on the produce of the small field, as the crop was more backward than that of the other. The kuppas of the 22 acres is of much finer quality in every way, and we think the experiment may be regarded as a very successful one. You will notice a good deal of earth has got mixed with the kuppas; this was during the heavy rains, which washed the black soil up into the plants. Had we had time, we should have beaten this earth out of it, but we were so pressed for time to get it off before the roads were closed, owing to the lateness of the season, that we were obliged to send it forward as it was. There were some 30 maunds, in addition to the above, picked after the rest had gone, and this we sold at the current rate viz Rs. 3-4 per maund. We were offered a very fancy price for these kuppas before it was picked, but of course declined any offer to purchase." For convenience in further referring to the fields and their produce, I shall distinguish them as English and Native, apportioning the 30 maunds, which Messrs. Robertson Brothers say were gathered after the despatch of the bulk of the crop, between the two fields; it appears the English field yielded about 411 maunds or 11,508 lbs. of kuppas, and the native 79 maunds or 2,212lbs. The kuppas has been forwarded to this country, and is now in course of being yarned by Messrs Platt Bros. We find that the English kuppas yields one part of fibre to 2·27 parts of seed, and the native kuppas 1 part of fibre to 2·71 parts of seeds, or 1¢ per cent in favour of the former. It thus appears that the English field has yielded 3,508 lbs of clean cotton, and the native 635 lbs, or at the rate of 159 lbs per acre for the former, and 58 lbs for the latter. It may be suggested that this result was obtained by extravagant outlay; but this is not the case. Although the experiment was undertaken to establish a physical fact, and no special injunction to economise was given, yet the cost of producing the English kuppas was not less than 4d. per lb. More than one fourth of this cost was for rent of land, and it must be borne in mind that an isolated small experiment of this kind, against which has to be charged cost of implements, loss in resale of cattle, and many similar exceptional items, must be attended with much greater expense than ordinary farming operations. I have not said anything regarding the quality of the two lots of cotton, as you have the samples and can therefore judge; I should like however to learn your opinion of them. Having been sent home in a loose state, their condition, as regards colour and strength of staple, is much inferior to what it would have been if carefully cleaned and packed in India. I cannot but regard the result of this experiment as most important, and as indicating that we must look for an increased supply of cotton from India rather to the improvement of the cultivation than its extension. I should add that the seed used in this case was the ordinary native seed of the Southern Mahratta country, and was not specially selected; my firm belief however is that by carefully selecting seed, and continuing the system of selection for a series of years, an immense improvement in the quality of the indigenous varieties of cotton in India would result, and I would suggest that large experiments should be made this time. I believe that with care and proper treatment, such exotic varieties of cotton as New Orleans, Pernam, and Egyptian may be successfully introduced into almost any part of cotton-growing India; but in the first instance, before acclimatised, these exotics will no doubt prove delicate. Hybridising with the native varieties will probably produce a hardier stock; and here again there is a vast field for useful experiment. I take the opportunity of stating that I have advice from our correspondent, at Ferozepore in the Punjaub, that the natives have this year succeeded in producing a remarkable quantity of cotton from Egyptian and New Orleans seed, and that he feels quite certain that ere long these descriptions will entirely supersede the short stapled local variety, known in the market as Scind."

I am dear sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN FLEMING.

To ISAAC WATTS, Esq.,
Secretary to the Cotton Supply Association.

EXTRACT.

Liverpool, 2nd June 1864.

We enclose for your satisfaction a small sample of yarn spun out of the 2¼ bales Dharwar Broach cotton per *Cranon*. The spinner (and he is a man who thoroughly understands his business) in writing to our broker says, "I consider it equal to most Orleans's cotton, and would like some more of it." We fancy ourselves that the quality would be run upon if here, as the colour is so like to American.

NICOL, DUCKWORTH AND CO.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*13th August.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

STEALING WOOD.—Futtay Ahmed Jaffer was placed at the bar, on a charge of having stolen two pieces of wood, of the value of seven rupees, the property of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

From the evidence of a policeman, by name Balsoje Ragoo, it appeared that, on the evening of Friday last, about 7 o'clock, he saw the prisoner carrying the two pieces of wood along the Girgaum Back Road. He stopped the prisoner, who said that he was carrying the wood for a gentleman in the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company. On the following morning he took the prisoner to an officer of the Company who claimed the pieces of wood.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month, with hard labour, in the Common Jail.

ASSAULT.—Calloo Julloo, a ghorawalla in the employ of P. Lawrence, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a quantity of Oomrod Seeds, of the value of ten rupees, the property of his master.

From the evidence of the prosecutor it appeared that on Friday night last, at 9 o'clock, his hamal brought the prisoner to his bungalow with the stolen property.

The hamal stated that on Friday night last he met the prisoner leaving the Compositor's compound with a bundle in his hand. He seized the prisoner and took him with the bundle to his master, prisoner and took him with when it was discovered that the bundle was opened, contained the stolen property.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month, in the Common Jail, with hard labour.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*12th August.*

(BEFORE DR. R. T. REID.)

Nathabhoy Talakchund vs. *C. H. Mascarenhas.*

Mr. Pandoorung appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton for the defendant.

This was an action for illegal detention with violence, and the damages laid at Rs. 1,000.

The original wording of the summons was as follows:—"For that you on the 4th July 1864, *by your servants* with force and arms assaulted the plaintiff, and seized and laid hold of him with great force and violence, and then illegally imprisoned him and kept and detained him *in prison, without any reasonable or probable cause whatever*, for one hour against his will, whereby he was greatly hurt and injured in his credit and circumstances to the extent of Rs. 1,000."

Mr. Barton objected to the wording of the summons, as a person could not be summoned for an assault committed by his servants; also that the detention complained of did not amount to imprisonment according to the intention of the law.

His Honor agreed with Mr. Barton and the summons was amended as above, the italics showing the portions objected to and altered.

Nathabhoy Talakchund said:—I am a share broker. I know the defendant. On the 4th July last I went to his office upon business. He asked me as a broker to get money on shares, some of the Khoja Bank, some of the Bank of India. I said I would get the money from the customers that I had sold the shares to. He then threatened me, striking his hand violently on the table and saying if I did not give the money he would send me to jail. I was alarmed and went down stairs, when he ordered a sepoy and a hamal to seize me and not to let me go. I went down to my office below, belonging to Narrayan & Co., and asked for assistance, the defendant's sepoy and hamal came to the door and stood there; I came out of the office and they would not allow me to go, they pushed me and I went back to the office; Mr. Shantaram came out and told me to go, the sepoy and hamal again pushed me to prevent me from going down stairs. I told them to stand away. I was alone. They pushed and tried to take me up-stairs; I did not go. I remained standing there. Shantaram came down and asked me ... ing; the defendant ... ing; I have ... ; Shantaram ... in four ... reputation was injured by my detention.

By Mr. Barton.—I had no shares in my possession belonging to defendant. I had received some from him for sale. I had sold ten shares to Tookaram, who went to Mr. Mascarenhas to ask for time to pay for them. Shantaram was Tookaram's partner. Shantaram is a pleader in this Court. I do not recollect promising to Mr. Mascarenhas over Rs. 40,000 by the 21st July as the proceeds of the sales of the shares I sold for him. I received eighty Bank of India shares from him; I sold them, but have not paid him. I also had thirty Royal Bank shares, for which I have not accounted; I think I paid a portion. I do not know how our account stands without looking at my books; perhaps when the account is made out, he will will be in my debt. I will not swear that the defendant did not call to Mr. Shantaram from the office "tell the dinahal not go I want to see him about those shares." Shantaram and Tookaram carry on business as Merchants and dealers in Europe goods; they sometimes deal in shares. I have received notice of action from Mr. Mascarenhas through Messrs. Ackland and Prentis. I took out the summons for this action the day after Mr. Mascarenhas gave orders from upstairs for my detention; he spoke in Hindostance and said "don't allow him to go, seize him and bring him here."

His Honor asked Mr. Pandoorung whether he intended going on with the suit or electing a nonsuit. He could not help thinking that there had been some dispute, when defendant had threatened an action for the recovery of the money due upon the shares sold by the plaintiff in his capacity of broker, who immediately issues a summons, bringing this complaint with heavy damages laid. There appeared to be no grounds of complaint against the plaintiff in his business transactions with defendant, who had sent for him; and if the hamal had pushed him, defendant was not liable for that action. The plaintiff might proceed if he chose, but it appeared to be occupying much valuable time and upon present appearances they had shewn no claim to the amount of damages laid.

Mr. Pandoorung said he should like the Court to hear the evidence of the witness Shantaram, as he thought it would give a different complexion to the case.

Mr. Shantaram said:—On the day in question the plaintiff came down stairs into my office making a great noise, and he appeared much excited; I told him to be quiet and go about his business, not minding what Mr. Mascarenhas said; he went towards the stairs and came back saying they would not allow him to go. I told him that he could go, and he went down; I followed him and found two men, a sepoy and a hamal, who stood across the way so that no one could pass. I took plaintiff by the arm intending to walk down with him; they pushed him from my grasp, and also pushed me. I remonstrated with them, and whilst doing so Mr. Mascarenhas appeared at a window above and asked me why I interfered with his servants. I said, because they prevented us from going down. He replied they don't prevent you, only the dhalal, and told me to go about my business. I then went down to look for a constable, but failed to find one. I returned and told plaintiff I could spare no more time with him, and went into my office. I have known the plaintiff for more than two years as a broker, he is a highly respectable man. I know of no shares having been purchased on our account from Mr. Mascarenhas; my partner might have done so, he could do it without my knowledge. I am not an active partner in the firm—what is understood as a sleeping partner. I recommended plaintiff to institute this action. He had told me he had received a notice of action in the High Court. I did not know he owed money to defendant, I only understood that they had quarrelled about some business transaction.

The peon of the defendant stated that he had gone by order of his master to the market for the purpose of calling the plaintiff, who could not be found. The plaintiff afterwards came to the office, and from there went into Mr. Shantaram's office. The peon was sent to call him, plaintiff replied "I am not your master's servant, if he wishes to see me, let him come down." The peon said as it was a matter of business, why not go up and settle it; plaintiff said, "I will not, stand aside," and pushed the peon against the window, when he seized plaintiff by the hand and asked him why he had pushed him. Mr. Shantaram came and called to Mr. Mascarenhas to come down, which he declined doing. Mr. Mascarenhas had never given any order to detain the plaintiff; had the plaintiff not pushed the peon no noise would have arisen. Plaintiff was the aggressor.

Mr. Mascarenhas was sworn, and stated he had never given any orders to detain the plaintiff, he had simply ordered him to be called, and when he had sent for him it was solely for the purpose of asking him if he intended settling for the shares disposed of by him. Plaintiff had sold the shares, and had obtained his (defendant's) signature to all necessary documents, retaining them in his possession, and could not be brought to account for the monies for which the shares had been sold.

Mr. Shantaram was still of opinion that the evidence adduced was sufficiently strong to show that the order to detain the plaintiff emanated from the defendant, and was sufficiently cogent for his Honor to give a verdict by implication ... for this purpose the characters of the witnesses should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Barton said it was the first time he had heard such a recommendation in that Court, and trusted he should never see the day when British law would be so prostituted. As for the witnesses, he had called none, so the plaintiff had all the varied characters on his own side.

His Honor in giving judgment said he should not go into any length, the case did not require it. In a country like India ... of the evidence he did not see anything to point to any imprisonment, or any thing subsequent; no intention on the part of defendant to attempt illegal imprisonment. In these cases the intention must be looked at; and he did not believe plaintiff was really detained for the time he has sworn to, or that the defendant ever intended he should be, for he states upon oath that when he saw the struggle, he called to the sepoy to let plaintiff go. There is also no evidence to show plaintiff was confined within circumscribed limits, which is the meaning of the law. As regards the struggle the affair appears to have been between the plaintiff and the sepoy; the master is not answerable for this, as it did not appear that the order to call plaintiff included any intention of detention. He would therefore give a verdict for defendant, with costs

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Pro Grege" must be about as green as the "verdant" gentleman who has taken his fancy.

Picture to yourself for a moment, what the effect would be if each of the owners of the 10,000 letters and papers, that are usually issued from the Bombay Post Office to the local public, on the arrival of the Overland Mails, were to be allowed to strut about the Post Office, and insist that his individual property should be handed to him "ek dum."

"Pro Grege" cannot certainly be a merchant or man of business, or he would know that such proceedings could have but one result, viz., that of obstructing business altogether, and were it adopted with any public institution, such as a Bank, he would assuredly find himself in "Queer Street."

According to his own showing, your correspondent's impulse took him to the Post Office about 5 P.M., which was just the time when the mails were closing for the 5-40 P.M. train, for all Eastern India, including Calcutta, Bengal, and the Punjab, and he would assuredly have had no cause of complaint if the Post Office rules of excluding intruders (which apply to all India) had been enforced against him.

13th August. BLACK WATCH.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Under the above heading in your ... dated 1st inst. "Forest Ranger," when ... the coal-fields of Central India, writes ... the coal near Omrait which is close to the surface ... with a very slight dip has already been mined by ... may be equal to that though in horizontal extent ... localities, yet in thickness it is not to be compared ... to them, being confined apparently to a single seam ... of one foot, and that too far removed from the ... course of traffic."

"Forest Ranger" has evidently obtained his erroneous information from Mr. Temple's first Administration Report of the Central Provinces, published in 1862. Mr. Temple did not at that time visited the coal-fields in the Chandwarra District, nor could he believe—until he ... Mr. Temple's company ... Mr. Future, agent ... man of great geological experience in India—their extent and value; for in August 1863, he writes, "I have visited the mines in company with the Revd. Mr. Hislop, who was one of the first to bring the place to notice. It has been worked by Mr. Stanbrough with some success. The section laid ... affords a promise of a much larger supply than was previously anticipated. At the time of my last report, the thickness of the seam was supposed to be one foot, but this has now been discovered to be 4½ feet, half of which consists of good coking coal."

These are facts upon a bed of sandstone which has not been examined beneath, for the coal resting upon it extends some 4 or 5 miles E. and W. and about 3 or 4 miles N. and S. After numerous failures, and at no little expense, Mr. Stanbrough was enabled to make coke, and I am told has taken out a patent for so doing. Mr. Ayrton, when in India last year, paid the mines a visit, and was greatly surprised at their extent. The mines are about 80 miles from the Railway Station at Nagpore, and only 4 miles off the newly constructed Imperial road from Nagpore through Chindwarra. Upon laying the first stone of the Railway Station at Nagpore last month, Mr. Temple informed the company present, that he hoped soon to hear of a Company formed for making a tramway from the railway terminus to the coal-field in the Chindwarra District. I think it only fair for the future prospects of this growing province from which we may hereafter expect so much, that I should correct "Forest Ranger's" error.

D. P. W.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

I.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your local column to-day you draw attention to that ill-managed but interesting branch of the Municipality—the Scavenging Department.

If you would but take the matter up in real earnest and produce your sledge—that powderous weapon whose last stroke has done such signal execution on a certain "paid bully and hired slanderer"—I am convinced you would do much towards effecting a reform and entitling yourself to a debt of public gratitude and a good knightly purse.

In the hope that you will enlarge upon them I desire to make a few remarks on one or two points incidentally touched upon in the article referred to above. In the first place I think it is an absolute farce to look upon the experiment recently made in cleansing the town as any thing like a fair or practical one, or to take its result as any measure of really what could have been done under proper management. It was unreasonable to expect that ten infirm individuals, with a very irritable overseer at their head and a crew of unpaid and mutinous halalcores, could bring forth under their conjoined efforts other results than they have done during the ... Superintendents, and ... regular payment as and a just treatment of, the coolies and other employés. Had such common foresight been displayed by our municipal rulers, as to have declared themselves, and the Commissioners would have been saved the disgrace of being repeatedly besieged, at their very office doors, by a gang of halalcores clamouring for payment of wages shamefully allowed to run into arrears. This spirit of procrastination and indifference to the just claims of those who have the misfortune to have business to transact with the Commissioners has become proverbial, and so much so, that I know it for a fact, that on some of the works connected with the Municipality the workmen require either a payment in advance or a guarantee for it, from those directly treating with them, before they can be induced to engage. If vigorous and prompt measures are not adopted to destroy this growing distrust, it cannot fail of soon reaching the length of rendering the Commissioners utterly incapable of performing their duties as efficient public officers. With the immense field opened out to the labour market, it obviously ought not to force itself on their consideration as a paramount duty to employ every needful effort to secure and encourage by careful, just, and proper treatment all who work under, or for, them to continue to do so.

In the second place I would notice the very improbable chance you refer to, of any contractor being found willing to undertake the scavenging. The absurdity of the conditions the Surveyor has laid down you tell us, consists in the impossibility of any one being able to comply with them: this I can well understand if they are anything like others, I have heard of, drawn up in reference to some other works. I have heard the opinion expressed, with how much truth those are aware who have any experience in the matter, that all the calculations, conditions, specification, &c. are drawn up in the Surveyor's office from data which works ten or a dozen years old furnish: if this is the case, it sufficiently accounts for the great discount at which all the Municipal works stand at in the contract and labour markets. This is a point well deserving the serious attention of the Commissioners, particularly so I think in reference to the scavenging. It would be cheap to get this done at any price, and I feel sure the public would be too grateful, if they realised any chance, ... is being done effectually, to grudge ... more than it did ten years ago.

Looking after dwelling so much on their failings, the Commissioners would take gratefully a hint as to what may be of benefit to them in conducting their works. I have the less hesitation in throwing them out, as there does not seem much chance of their Surveyor rendering them the assistance they require. I would suggest then, as a matter worthy of their consideration, that they should, instead of coursing the execution of their works into a number of petty channels and thus developing to an extraordinary extent their minor superintendence and opening a wide door for chicane and petty collusion, that they should adopt the practice in vogue in most places at home of securing some one contractor or set of contractors who would undertake to do all their works, no matter of what description, large or small, at the prevailing market rates. The Surveyor could easily acquaint himself with what these were, and could from time to time regulate the schedule of prices by which the contractors would be paid. Such a practice would enable the Commissioners do all their works at the cheapest and fairest rates, while also it would economise time, and confirm responsibility on a few, and strengthen their hands to meet any and every emergency, and enable them to exercise a sufficient control over the labour market to make it available at all times for themselves. Such are some of the advantages—and they are no small ones—the system I propose would secure, and unless it or something like it is adopted, the Commissioners will find all Bombay going ahead and themselves left sitting on their accumulating filth heaps.

G. H.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I pray you will give the sequel a corner in your valuable journal. I was yesterday summoned before Mr. Leeke for appropriating or—more properly—causing to be removed metal that was alleged to have belonged to the Municipal Commission. After the asseveration of the plaintiff that he did neither see nor remove the metal nor yet hear me order any one to do so, His Worship, of course, did not see the utility of proceeding further in the case as I should not have been summoned at all, but the parties who were actually discovered taking or removing the metal—so says the law. I deny in toto that the metal I caused to be removed belonged to the Municipal Commission; it was private property, and I had the permission to make use of it, this was not elicited, as no ulterior evidence was considered necessary, but, I would like to enquire, whether a curb cannot be put on the *acrimonious* expression

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

[illegible]	[illegible]	(c. 1 May 2)
[illegible]	[illegible]	(c. 1 April 2)
[illegible]	[illegible]	(c. 1 June 2)
[illegible]	[illegible]	(c. 1 July 16)
[illegible]	[illegible]	(c. 1 May 12)
[illegible]	[illegible]	(c. 1 May 23)
[illegible]	[illegible]	(c. 1 July 12)
[illegible]	[illegible]	(c. 1 July 16)
[illegible]	[illegible]	(c. 1 July 16)

778	Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.	(c. 1 July 11)
1319	Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.	(c. 1 August 2)

FOR BATAVIA.

596	Huntress, Barron.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

967	Alladin, Tunnouth—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
982	Arabistan, Dawson—D. M. Sendick.	(c. 1 July 21)
960	Carnbel, Dorricott—Farnham & Co.	(c. 1 Aug. 10)
876	Caribean, Robinson—Ewart Latham & Co.	
839	Comeria, Dubreuc—Montaliard & Co.	
654	Fort William, Castle.	
819	Futtay Shaw Allum, Mickeel—H. J. Noor Mahomed.	
1197	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. 1 Aug. 2)
913	India, Stewart—Remington & Co.	
1259	King Arthur, Marshall—The Captain.	
724	Montgomerie, Fenton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. 1 July 28)
981	Morning Star, Taverner—Donn Cirpall & Co.	
1151	Romania, Cruikshank—F. of W. Ship. Co. Is.	
1180	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—C. Fardoonjee & Co.	
1161	Speedy, Bibbs.	(c. 1 July 22)
1286	Timour Shah, Dodd.	

FOR SINGAPORE HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAE.

	Ta-Ping-Yeo, Granfio—David Sassoon & Co.	(c. 1 Aug. 5)

FOR SINGAPORE.

874	Favorite, Reffi.	(c. 1 July 20)

FOR PENANG.

858	Wellington, Ditchburn—Remington & Co.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

985	Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu Sons.	(c. 1 July 7)

FOR MACHARIB.

71	Shiraz, Nacoda—Hajee Abdola Noor Mahomed.	(c. 1 June 16)

FOR COLOMBO.

1199	Baden, (s.) Slythen—Wallace & Co.	
855	Canada Belle, Henderson—Frampjee Sands & Co.	
1213	Caspeca, Jansen—Heard & Co.	
860	Empress of China, Dixon—Frampjee Sands & Co.	
1260	Ocean Belle, Harrison—Cohen & Co.	(c. 1 July 27)

FOR CLUNGOMBO.

1138	Sapoojee Heerjee, Lindsay.	(c. 1 July 12)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

808	Atalanta, Perfume.	(c. 1 July 18)

FOR KURRACHEE AND MAURITIUS.

884	Ann Jenkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.	
1136	Eden Retreat, Hosten—J. M Rasche & Co.	(For sale.)
847	Rahmanee, Nacoda—Dunoodhur Rugwejee.	

NOT FIXED.

119	Antipodes, MacDonald—Nasmyth & Co.	
88	Allegator, Nacoda.	
	Attet Rahamon, the Lange.	
1255	Beatrice Linda, Peterson—J. S. Moore & Co.	
	[illegible]	
	Bombay Castle (s), C. M. S. N. Co.'s.	
936	Cone, Family, Miller—B. H. Cama & Co.	
1143	Catherine Ranken, McMillan—B. H. Cama.	
1119	Content, Anny—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
806	Corinna, Wilson—Dady & Sumjeee.	
	Comorin (s), Taunton.	
	Calcutta, Lyons—W. Nicol & Co.	(Tonk.)
497	Dromlenagh, Wenster—J. Clover & Co.	
1176	Dharwar, Southel—Robinson & Co.	
	Dudhoolia, Starkie.	
268	Ellen Maria, Hull—Wallace & Co.	
288	Ellen Masters, Turner—Randass Heerchand.	
	Futtay Salem, Miles.	
	Gaimeen, Cummings—Souza, Pinto & Co.	
	General Nicholls, Wilson.	
477	Good Success, McGregor.	
1454	Golden Drum, Brown.—Lawrence & Co.	
650	John Mellish, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.	
627	John Bright, Beatham—C. M. S. N. Co.'s.	
225	Kennington, Edwards—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1250	Lancastrian, Donaldson—Rowlands & Co.	
1088	Lloyds, Harris—Wallace & Co.	
1179	Lydia Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co.	
566	Marie Louise—Jacques.	
	Mercantile.	
517	Ningpo, Miners.	
1073	Natalia, Manders.	
	Naserry, Nacoda.	
1017	Negotiator Oldham—Steven Brothers.	
	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Master.	
1313	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama.	
1170	Queen of the Clyde, Dare—Blackwell & Co.	
979	Rising Sun, Lonergan—Gordon & Co.	
298	Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Manockjee.	(For sale)
966	Tiger, Ogg.	
	Tiptie (s).	
1181	Tyebjee.—S. Tyebjee & Co.	
1351	Wave, Perry—Tamjeee Cowajee.	
1245	Western Empire—Lawrence & Co.	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—April 5, *Saltana*, Nacoda, from Muscat 9th July; *Ville de Nantes*, Chavassy, from Bourbon 14th July; *St. Esprit*, Chaimant, from Pointe de Galle 26th July; *Forest*, Lowsey, from Mouhmein 28th July, reached at Rangoon 30th, and Akyab 2nd Aug.; *Sarah* and *Emma*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits ...	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99½
Do.	10 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	15 do. do. ...	99
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	100
China	60 Do. do. ...	325

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	80	.....	7 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpltn ...	125	.....	145 per cent. pm.
Bank of India... ...	150	.....	45 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	212 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank ...	250	.....	24 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	80	.....	34 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Company ...	100	.....	10 per cent. pm.
Bombay Banking & Mercantile Association (Limited) ...	125	.....	Par.
Broker's Banking Company ...	100	.....	15 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	.....	72 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China... ...	200	4 do.	120 per cent. pm.
China Bank	25	.....	[illegible]
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ...	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank ...	500	6 do.	136 per cent. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank ...	25	.....	8 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	.....	38 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula Banking & China Bank ...	80	.....	6 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank... ...	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	190 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India ...	200	.....	50 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	17,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 3,500 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 17,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co ...	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			Rs. 65,000 per share. pm.
Financial Co.'s.			
1 A Share	6,000	450	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
1 C Share	6,000		
2 Fenre Press Co's Shares	1,900		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 58,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,000		Rs. 2,300 pm.
Prosper Coverjee Patent Press Company ...	1,500		Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited	500		Rs. 200 pm. nml.
Bombay Steam Printing Association Limited	500		Par. Nominal.
Commercial Press Company Limited (Madras)	400		Par. Nominal.
Wm Emden Press Co ...			
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.	218-5-0		[discount.
Consolidated Stock	150-14-6	2½ pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares ...		Rs. 6	discount.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	5,000	600 per share.	Rs. 1,000 nom.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	1,100	.....	Rs. 199 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co. ...			Rs. 400 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	2,000	.....	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 700 nml.
Tyebjee United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 325 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 17,000 pm.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 60,000 pm.
Mazagon Land Investment Company ...	900	.....	Spec'd sale share.
Bunder Company ...	150	.....	Par.
Building Company ...	100	.....	Par.
Bonded Warehouse ...	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co. ...	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company ...	1,000	.....	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,000	20 per cent.	Rs. 800 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 750 prem.
Trenchet & Co.'s Limited	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm. annual
Gun Coffee Company ...	500	.....	nominal
Bombay Gas Company ...	50	.....	8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Company	50	.....	Par. [nml.
Khandesh Farming Co.	100	.....	9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ltd ...	100	.....	2 discount.

STOCK on last report we have nothing fresh to mention except the starting of a new Bank, under the auspices of several respectable merchants of Bombay. The prices of nearly all the Bank shares are declining, and it is expected that this state of things will continue for some time longer.

In Government Securities the tightness of Money in Calcutta has brought them down nearly one to one and half per cent. all round. Exchanges on England and China remain much the same, while that on Calcutta is a little higher.

Shares of Land, Press, Shipping, and Mill Companies are much the same as they were, however without demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
Loan 1858-59 ...	...	.....
Loan 1842-43 ...	...	95
Loan 1854-55 ...	...	.....
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	...	.....
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ...	...	110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	2-10
Crowns	2-9
Mexican Dollars	2-9
German Crowns	2-14
Five-Franc Pieces	2-3
Bar Silver	105-2
Gold Leaf	16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT 30th July 1864.

COTTON at Colaba.

	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready)	Rs. 600 to 610
New Dhollera, (Oomras)	600 to 615
New Bhowungore, (ready.)	600 to 610
New Oomrawutee	580 to 585
New Dharwar Sawgined	670 to 688
New Barsee and Nuggur	560 to 570
New Veraval	510 to 515
New Khandeish	512 to 515
New Punatchee	600 to 605
New Acrabuttee	600 to 605
New Mongalore	512 to 515
New Hingbanghat	650 to 640

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,540.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6-13 to 6-14 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-4.
Gingelly mixed, (Black ...	82 to 84.
and White)	93 to 94.
Niger	77 to 78, Nominal.

"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'voit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight above	£50	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d. "
"	3	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d. "
"	2	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d. "
"	1	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand			..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland		do.	..... 2s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland		do.	.....

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 7 days' sight ... ... 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, at ¼ per cent.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charges on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 4th August 1864. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 60,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LAMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

London Bankers—The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On demand		2s. 0¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts ... ... No interest.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 4 "
" " 12 " ... ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On remitting Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 9th August 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 9,782,500 (£391,302). *Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. J. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight ...	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight ...	frs. 2-57 cts.	"
" 3 do.	do. ...	"
Sight ...	2-45 ...	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4 do.	do.
12 ditto	5 do.	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OR RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTKET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FLETCHER Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Solicitors for England.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organized at Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COMAJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ...	2s. 0¾d.	
4 do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.	
3 do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.	
2 do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.	
1 month's do. do. ...	2s.	
Demand ...	1s. 11¾d.	
On Ireland and Scotland ...	1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest ... allowed:— Current Accounts at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum on the Daily balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 4 "
" " 12 " ... ... 7 "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also if or charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

Interest or Dividends on purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMRADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Momradevi, in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. GOVIND BALKRISHNA, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 22nd July 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED)

ધી ઈંડીયન પેનિનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन येंड चाइना बाङ्क (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ...	3	per cent.
3 " " ...	4	"
6 " " ...	5½	"
12 " " ...	7	"

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information concerning terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M. Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. J. MARSDEN, Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE ELETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
HUSAIN A. HOSAIN, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq. *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER .....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight ...	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Three " " ...	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two " " ...	1s.	11¾d. do.
One " " ...	1s.	11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ...	1s.	11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent at ... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

The Bank facilitates remittances to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first advice direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000 one per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the option is to be taken at the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the rates of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank at 3 months' notice, and interest will be allowed on other sums, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 4 per cent. be allowed on deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure endorsement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

To The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited), Bombay, Manag.

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WEE.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) RESERVED FUND, £3,250,000.

Head Office.....LONDON; Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.